

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
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NORTH SIDE OF MARKET STREET,
BY H. H. HARRIS, PROPRIETOR.
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SPECIAL RATES FOR LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS: 10 CENTS PER LINE PER WEEK.
SPECIAL RATES FOR LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

At Home Drawing.
The drawing of a half million dollars worth of prizes in the National Lottery will take place at St. Louis, October 18, 1898. Only 32,000 tickets were left to be disposed of on the 1st of July, out of 100,000. The time given is ample sufficient for the management of the lottery, and the drawing will be held at the city of St. Louis, where the great fair is at St. Louis, when the city will have a large number of visitors, who will be in the city at the time of the drawing. The drawing will be held at the city of St. Louis, where the great fair is at St. Louis, when the city will have a large number of visitors, who will be in the city at the time of the drawing.

County Central Committee.
The County Democratic Central Committee will meet on Saturday, July 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Business of importance requires the presence of every member.

Attention, Ladies and Housekeepers.
Your special attention is called to the sale of elegant new furniture at a private residence, on West Main street, at the corner of Second, this morning, July 16th, at 10 o'clock. A splendid rosewood set, of Peter & Webb's make, will be sold at 1 1/2 o'clock precisely. Terms cash.

Colgate & Co's.
Aromatic Vegetables combined with glycerin, is recommended for ladies and infants. J. S. T. & Co., 151 S. 2nd St.

Appointments.
F. Hagan and W. G. Resner, candidates for Prosecuting Attorney for the County of Jefferson and city of Louisville, will speak to the people at the following times and places: Corner of Preston and Beckridge, July 16th.

Recommended by Physicians.
The self-adjusting elastic corset. It is of city make and has been worn four months and is in the best of order. One sent is movable and one stationary. It will be sold at a bargain at the Democrat's office. See advertisement.

Commercial College Scholarships for Sale to Young Men.
I offer for sale, very low, ten scholarships in penmanship, book-keeping and commercial law, in one of the best commercial colleges in the State. This is a rare opportunity for young men who wish to acquire the highest and most important branch of a commercial education. Apply to or address A. J. Weber, book-keeper, Democrat's office.

Lessons in German.
Prof. Joseph Cohen, from the Male High School, is at leisure during the vacation-time for a few hours each day, when he would devote to teaching the German language to private scholars, either single or in classes. His residence is at Rev. Dr. Kleeberg's, 49 Fifth street, between Appleton and Beckridge, where applications may be made.

Prof. Christy's Hair Lotion
Is the only hair preparation that will restore the color of the hair and is free from that dangerous poison, mercury, which is in all hair restoratives in large quantities to color gray hair, causing headache, injuring the eyes and endangering the life of those susceptible to lead to poison from paralysis. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents. Second trial, 50 cents. Address: J. M. Jones, 100 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

The Self-Adjusting Elastic Corset.
It will never be left off. It is of city make and has been worn four months and is in the best of order. One sent is movable and one stationary. It will be sold at a bargain at the Democrat's office. See advertisement.

AMUSEMENTS.
LOUISVILLE THEATRE.
FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1898.
BENEFIT OF THE GOOD TEMPLARS.
THE PROCESSION OF THE SAINTS.
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STEAMBOATS, &c.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Shunk, Master.
Leaves at 10 o'clock A. M. for Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
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ROBBY.
BARKLEY, Master; LEW, Morris, Clerk.
Regular Packet for Rock Haven, Brandenburg, Louisville, Ky., Shunk, Master.
Leaves at 10 o'clock A. M. for Rock Haven, Brandenburg, Louisville, Ky., Shunk, Master.

WE COME TO STAY.
Regular Packet for Rock Haven, Brandenburg, Louisville, Ky., Shunk, Master.
Leaves at 10 o'clock A. M. for Rock Haven, Brandenburg, Louisville, Ky., Shunk, Master.

FOR CINCINNATI.
Regular Packet for Rock Haven, Brandenburg, Louisville, Ky., Shunk, Master.
Leaves at 10 o'clock A. M. for Rock Haven, Brandenburg, Louisville, Ky., Shunk, Master.

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CITIZENS' RAILROAD MEETING.

Report Received—Prospects for a Satisfactory Adjustment of the Question of Interests Involved Encouraging.
An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Louisville was held yesterday, according to announcement, in the Board of Trade rooms, Geo. W. Morris, Esq., in the chair, and Capt. R. H. Woolfolk, secretary. The report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting was submitted to the meeting by A. O. Brannin, Esq., chairman of the committee. Mr. Brannin, in offering his report, remarked that the conference with the officers of the railroad and the committee appointed by the Council was highly satisfactory, and the result encouraging. The officers of the L. & N. R. R. and the L. & E. R. discussed the proposed adjustment in a spirit of fairness, and evinced a disposition to protect the interests of the city.

COMMITTEE.
JOHN MARSHALL, Oldham co.
DR. L. E. BROWN, Henry
JAS. A. DUNCAN, Owen
Chairman, J. F. LAWRENCE, Jefferson

The independent candidates are growing small by degrees and beautifully less. We trust that the independent of them have abandoned the contest and retired to private life. In this they exhibit their good sense. It is all for any so-called independent Democratic candidates to oppose the regular nominees of the Democratic party. The only way to secure a better convention, they are only by treating a hapless struggle with inevitable defeat staring them in the face. We had hoped that the April election was a sufficient warning to all those who were so anxious to be elected, that they would not be so foolish as to oppose any longer the will of the party, as expressed through its regularly constituted convention, called together in this city in March last.

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THE CHARTER CONVENTION—MEETING LAST NIGHT—None of the Committees Ready to Report.
The Charter Convention met at the Council chamber at 8 o'clock last evening. President George W. Morris in the chair. No minister being present, the convention commenced work with prayer. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with.

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Weather Bulletin—July 15.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Very hot, four cases of sunstroke; two deaths. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Very hot. WICHITA, Kan.—Very hot, two deaths from sunstroke. NEW YORK.—Weather continues very hot; sunstroke; two deaths. NEW YORK.—Weather continues very hot; sunstroke; two deaths. NEW YORK.—Weather continues very hot; sunstroke; two deaths.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.
Seymour and Blair bonnets are the latest sensation in the city. The Temperance drama will be presented at the Louisville theatre to-morrow night. We regret to learn that Mr. Wash Davis is very ill at his residence in the city. A new store building is nearly completed on the corner of Green and First streets.

THE COURTS.
[Reported for the Louisville Democrat.] City Court—Hon. E. S. Craig, Judge. Yesterday was another very hot day, and in the City Court, Judge Craig presided. The first case was a divorce suit between Kate Mesmer and her husband. The judge granted the divorce.

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TELEGRAPH NEWS.

ATLANTIC CABLE.
[By Telegram to the Democrat.] LONDON, July 15.—Committee on House of Commons reported in favor of the purchase of a residence for the Prince of Wales in Ireland. Financial and Commercial. LONDON, July 15.—Evening. Closes 95 1/2; 72 1/2; Illinois Central, 97 1/2. FRANKFORT, July 15.—Bonds 76 1/2. LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Evening.—Cotton unchanged. Flour dull. Sugar firm. Tallow steady. Petroleum heavy.

Religious Notes.
DUBLIN, July 15.—A collision occurred in Monaghan to-day between the Orangemen and Papists, in which four of the latter were wounded. Spanish Politics. LONDON, July 15.—Reports of the political situation in Spain are ominous and contradictory. No reliable accounts of the conspiracy, which led to the arrest of the Duke de Montpensier, have been received from any source. Stringent censorship is maintained by the government, which prevents the transmission of political news by telegraph.

CONGRESS.
[By Telegram to the Democrat.] WASHINGTON, July 15.—Drake called up the House bill to amend certain acts relative to the marine corps. The amendment was referred to the committee on naval affairs, and goes to the committee on military affairs. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to reduce the military to a force of 100,000 men. Referred to the committee on military affairs. Mr. Cole offered a joint resolution in relation to the Southern Railway, and the House passed it. Referred to the committee on military affairs. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to establish a steamship line from New York to various ports in Europe, and which was discussed. The bill was referred to the committee on military affairs.

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WASHINGTON.
[By Telegram to the Democrat.] Radicals. The House of Representatives, July 15.—Fifteen Mississippi Senators, including the defeated candidate for Governor, appeared before the Senate to-day to discuss the proposed amendment to the constitution, which would exclude from the count of the electoral college, any electors who are not citizens of the State in which they are appointed. The amendment was passed by a vote of 77 to 23. The House of Representatives, July 15.—Fifteen Mississippi Senators, including the defeated candidate for Governor, appeared before the Senate to-day to discuss the proposed amendment to the constitution, which would exclude from the count of the electoral college, any electors who are not citizens of the State in which they are appointed. The amendment was passed by a vote of 77 to 23.

Retrenchment.
Between now and the 1st of September, over 100,000 men will be discharged from the army. The House of Representatives, July 15.—Fifteen Mississippi Senators, including the defeated candidate for Governor, appeared before the Senate to-day to discuss the proposed amendment to the constitution, which would exclude from the count of the electoral college, any electors who are not citizens of the State in which they are appointed. The amendment was passed by a vote of 77 to 23.

Ulysses S. Grant.
A letter received yesterday, states that Gen. Grant will probably leave St. Louis for the Statesboro, Ga., to see the President. Major W. A. Rucker, Paymaster, has been ordered to report to the President. The House of Representatives, July 15.—Fifteen Mississippi Senators, including the defeated candidate for Governor, appeared before the Senate to-day to discuss the proposed amendment to the constitution, which would exclude from the count of the electoral college, any electors who are not citizens of the State in which they are appointed. The amendment was passed by a vote of 77 to 23.

The President's Nomination.
The president nominated to the Senate to-day Anthony P. Campbell, for postmaster at Rockford, Ill.; Sherman L. Bowers, chief justice of the California court; and John W. Foster, for secretary of the Interior. The House of Representatives, July 15.—Fifteen Mississippi Senators, including the defeated candidate for Governor, appeared before the Senate to-day to discuss the proposed amendment to the constitution, which would exclude from the count of the electoral college, any electors who are not citizens of the State in which they are appointed. The amendment was passed by a vote of 77 to 23.

The Funding Bill.
The following is the funding bill as passed by the House of Representatives. The bill provides for the issue of bonds in the sum of \$100,000,000, to be sold in such form and of such denominations as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury. The House of Representatives, July 15.—Fifteen Mississippi Senators, including the defeated candidate for Governor, appeared before the Senate to-day to discuss the proposed amendment to the constitution, which would exclude from the count of the electoral college, any electors who are not citizens of the State in which they are appointed. The amendment was passed by a vote of 77 to 23.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of 10 cents per line per month.

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the army will be reduced to a peace footing. That will cut off \$100,000,000 annually; the bureau \$40,000,000 more; provisionals governments, etc., \$50,000,000. Equalize the currency on a uniform basis by converting the bonds into three per cents, and we cut down the interest to \$100,000,000. The annual expenses ought to be as under Buchanan, \$100,000,000; the interest \$100,000,000. This will save \$300,000,000 a year. That saves each man, woman and child \$25, or reduces the annual tax to \$5, or \$25 to each male of full age.

Another evil is, that the raw material is too much taxed, and the tariff, which is prohibitory, prevents the importation of foreign goods, and allows the Eastern manufacturer to lay his own price, or course he puts it high enough to cover his taxes and allow him a fair per cent. This arrangement, of course, makes the Western consumer pay the Eastern man's taxes. He has the tax on his produce originally to pay in his income tax, and then the tax on the goods he buys from the manufacturer. In short, it is the agricultural section that bears all the burden of government. The destruction of the commercial interest, in the abolition of free trade, drives out the shipping interest, and the builder and great shipping interest, instead of putting money in vessels, invest in untaxed Government bonds or in manufactures.

Look at prices in 1860. The market ranged:—
Wheat (No. 1) 1 1/2
Wheat (No. 2) 1 1/4
Wheat (No. 3) 1 1/4
Wheat (No. 4) 1 1/4
Wheat (No. 5) 1 1/4
Wheat (No. 6) 1 1/4
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Wheat (No. 100) 1 1/4

These are rough estimates, and nearly true. We will give accurate quotations hereafter. Now it ranges:

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Wheat (No. 100) 1 1/4

These are articles of daily consumption. The prices on an average are double. To live as easily as before the war, omitting direct taxes, labor ought to be paid just double. It does not reach that proportion by a full half.

Make trade free, give us a good, sound uniform currency on a gold basis, and the old system will be restored, and with it the prices. That is what Seymour and Blair's election means. It means living at just half, and an equality in taxation.

It will not do to say this reform cannot be made. No axiom is truer than that the same cause produces identical effects. Restore the currency and justice of the Government before the war, and the same effect must follow.

Turning from the economical, look at the legal effect. Our Government is a contradiction. One place law, another license; one place restraint of authority, in another constraint by the authorities. We do not enter into the negro question. We point out that the white men are not free, and that the license given to the negroes is not true freedom. For publishing such an article as this in the South, we would be arrested, fined, imprisoned, our property plundered from us, and be forbidden to work in any usual avocation to make a livelihood. It is the same with all. The trial progressing in Georgia proves it. Certain citizens are arrested, and the Government pays \$40,000 to informers and perjurers, on the condition that they will prove somebody guilty. We are all liable to such oppression. This can and will be altered. The election of Seymour will give that confidence in law without which no property is possible.

Now, take a view of the matter politically. The Southern States have, in fact, no government. The sort of control exercised in that region has no right to the name of government. An arbitrary mob of mixed military and negro does not deserve the name of government. It is the rule of the wolf and the tiger; the control of the animal over the victim upon which it feeds. An examination shows such a government is an impossibility.

The negro must share; must rule. That is the basis of the reconstruction acts. We need not discuss whether he can rule wisely or not. In the first place, no government can exist without the consent of the governed. A government may be lawful, and yet not be the preference of all, but when it exists against the protest of those over whom it is exercised, it is at war with the whole theory of government proper. It is a continued state of war. This is conceded by the Federal authorities in the enforcement of martial law.

The negro Lieutenant Governor and Legislature of Louisiana have not, for the purpose of the necessity of a bad government, that State at heart, but the elevation of their own race. The aim of the Government is at war with the interests of the people. No government can exist that does not make the peace and prosperity of its people its first object. In taking a different object, it was upon the welfare of the people, and with the people hostile, disorder and a want of confidence follow. Labor is uncertain. Every man lives from hand to mouth. He tries to "make a living" and something turns up. He works with the idea of change before him. He is at war with his government. He is ready to move off at any time. He does not prepare for the future. Everything is done loosely and carelessly. He will raise barely enough for support, for everything is too uncertain for him to risk heavy investments. His life, his liberty, his property, his social and political prejudices, are all hedged, and he is a bad citizen from the necessity of a bad government. The government is studiously at war with him. It enters into his private affairs, and interferes with his family. He cannot send his children to any school of white children; for the reconstruction acts forbids any distinction. His daughter must be educated with negroes; his son with negro boys in her kitchen, and the maid in her dairy. He cannot make a bargain with his negro laborers, for the bureau steps in and constrains it against him. The whole social arrangement is a curse.

Can the election of Seymour and Blair change this? It will change it. It will merely remove the Federal interference, and the work is done. It does not get out of debt; it is the mere interest and casual expenses. The money is ground out of labor.

But it is said that this is a necessary evil under any administration. By no means. Elect Seymour and Blair, and the

wards of labor. He will fall into the place for which his nature designed him. These are the most cursory views of the effect of Seymour's election. It is no speculative experience. The country knows we have been happy and prosperous under a certain policy. The Democratic party does not propose any experiment; it merely proposes to adopt the old policy of trusting the people. The result must necessarily be beneficial in restoring the condition of the country before the war. That is the design of the party. To get back to the government of Washington and Jefferson, and trust to the people to manage for themselves.

Newspaper Rivalry.
We referred pleasantly to a rumored combination of our contemporaries several days since, certainly with no unkind feeling toward our old friend of the Journal, whom we delight to esteem and love, but with a mischievous disposition to twist that paper with the anomalous position in which such rumors placed it. It was not designed to injure them, and meant no more than a pleasant, acrimonious suit this July weather, was worth.

We are satisfied, from an interview with our kind and always generous friend Mr. Prentice, of that paper, that whatever idle speculations and speculations may have been made to the effect stated, no such design was meant, and that the Journal seeks only to win in the enormous rivalry of honorable competition, not from the adversaries of others. We cordially wish it success, and compliment its editors on the excellence of their paper and its animated columns. It is worthy of the support it wins, and is a valuable accession to the Democracy.

We are glad to say that, in a long rivalry of years between us, sometimes resulting in sharp, pungent controversies, we have never lost the spirit of bitterness or animosity to the Journal, or supposed the shaft its wit pointed with diamond bolt was ever dipped in any venomous malice. There is not, and cannot, any ill will between us. To the senior we owe a long account of generous kindness, and while the world knows his fame as a wit and editor, it is ours to know the heart is as rich as the mind. To the others connected with the Journal we have the kindest feelings as co-rivals in a glorious cause.

It is our belief to feel that no spirit of proscription has ever actuated us, and that we have never sought to prosper by the injury of our contemporaries. Our relations with the press, in agreeing and differing, have been uniformly kind, and we have received and tried to return kindness, even in exceptional cases of prejudice and misrepresentation. Our habit has been uniformly of good will to and from all contemporaries, that it required months of steady proscription and public and private misrepresentation to make us believe that there was anything but the most friendly spirit in the editorial of the Journal that did us, by most unworthy means, to injure our business, and even the rights and prosperity of our friends.

A Mischievous Suggestion.
A correspondent of the Journal, we suppose merely from the ingenious novelty of his scheme, rather than with any serious idea of putting it into effect, suggests a new plan for the railroad connecting the Lexington branch with an additional rail from Louisville to Lexington, at four feet eight and a half inches, connecting with the Cincinnati branch, the Lexington and Frankfort branch remaining five feet.

The correspondent has evidently neglected to examine the question. However satisfactory this might be, as far as the Cincinnati branch is concerned, it would leave a five feet gauge road through the city and terminating at Lexington, which would be a great deal of trouble for nothing. The Lexington branch, in fact, no government. The sort of control exercised in that region has no right to the name of government. An arbitrary mob of mixed military and negro does not deserve the name of government. It is the rule of the wolf and the tiger; the control of the animal over the victim upon which it feeds. An examination shows such a government is an impossibility.

The negro must share; must rule. That is the basis of the reconstruction acts. We need not discuss whether he can rule wisely or not. In the first place, no government can exist without the consent of the governed. A government may be lawful, and yet not be the preference of all, but when it exists against the protest of those over whom it is exercised, it is at war with the whole theory of government proper. It is a continued state of war. This is conceded by the Federal authorities in the enforcement of martial law.

The negro Lieutenant Governor and Legislature of Louisiana have not, for the purpose of the necessity of a bad government, that State at heart, but the elevation of their own race. The aim of the Government is at war with the interests of the people. No government can exist that does not make the peace and prosperity of its people its first object. In taking a different object, it was upon the welfare of the people, and with the people hostile, disorder and a want of confidence follow. Labor is uncertain. Every man lives from hand to mouth. He tries to "make a living" and something turns up. He works with the idea of change before him. He is at war with his government. He is ready to move off at any time. He does not prepare for the future. Everything is done loosely and carelessly. He will raise barely enough for support, for everything is too uncertain for him to risk heavy investments. His life, his liberty, his property, his social and political prejudices, are all hedged, and he is a bad citizen from the necessity of a bad government. The government is studiously at war with him. It enters into his private affairs, and interferes with his family. He cannot send his children to any school of white children; for the reconstruction acts forbids any distinction. His daughter must be educated with negroes; his son with negro boys in her kitchen, and the maid in her dairy. He cannot make a bargain with his negro laborers, for the bureau steps in and constrains it against him. The whole social arrangement is a curse.

Can the election of Seymour and Blair change this? It will change it. It will merely remove the Federal interference, and the work is done. It does not get out of debt; it is the mere interest and casual expenses. The money is ground out of labor.

But it is said that this is a necessary evil under any administration. By no means. Elect Seymour and Blair, and the

wards of labor. He will fall into the place for which his nature designed him. These are the most cursory views of the effect of Seymour's election. It is no speculative experience. The country knows we have been happy and prosperous under a certain policy. The Democratic party does not propose any experiment; it merely proposes to adopt the old policy of trusting the people. The result must necessarily be beneficial in restoring the condition of the country before the war. That is the design of the party. To get back to the government of Washington and Jefferson, and trust to the people to manage for themselves.

Newspaper Rivalry.
We referred pleasantly to a rumored combination of our contemporaries several days since, certainly with no unkind feeling toward our old friend of the Journal, whom we delight to esteem and love, but with a mischievous disposition to twist that paper with the anomalous position in which such rumors placed it. It was not designed to injure them, and meant no more than a pleasant, acrimonious suit this July weather, was worth.

We are satisfied, from an interview with our kind and always generous friend Mr. Prentice, of that paper, that whatever idle speculations and speculations may have been made to the effect stated, no such design was meant, and that the Journal seeks only to win in the enormous rivalry of honorable competition, not from the adversaries of others. We cordially wish it success, and compliment its editors on the excellence of their paper and its animated columns. It is worthy of the support it wins, and is a valuable accession to the Democracy.

eration would show that Louisville was right in asking a restoration of the gauge, and that it would be for the benefit of Lexington. Mr. Dudley's letter, to which it refers, has been refused, and we do not believe Mr. D., with the information he now has, disagrees with us.

Horatio Seymour as a Candidate.
That the work of the late national Democratic convention was well done, is evident both from the howls of the adversary and the singular, amazing, spontaneous unanimity of the delegates. The Radicals are hurt by the nomination of Seymour, as that of no other man in the country could have hurt them. His record from his entry upon public life, in 1842, up to the present hour, has gradually worked into history his place as the foremost statesman of

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